CORRECT ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION NETWORKS IN THE ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Haydarov E. D.
Head of Department of TUIT Named After Muhammad
al-Khwarizmi, PhD

Gafurov Sh. R.
Independent researcher of TUIT Named After Muhammad
al-Khwarizmi

Abstract:
Based on the new capabilities of modern technologies, digital technologies are gaining importance in the process of taking the e-government platform to a new level. This in the article electronic government system in management proper organization of information and communication networks and to him/her to be placed tasks offer done .

Keywords: e- government, telecommunications network, OneID, functional side, random threats, rules.

Today, in almost all countries, one can find that the government has set itself the goal of taking the e-government system to a new level of development, based on creating a reliable digital technology environment, while maintaining its commitment to the use of digital technologies. Since the stable operation of the e-government system and the timely implementation of the proposed services are directly proportional to the level of information security, increasing the efficiency and reliability of information security in the e-government system makes it possible to ensure the stability and reliability of the e-government system [1, pp. 263-267].

The electronic government system, arising from the requirements of information security, is a system that allows for the provision of public services in an interactive form, that is, the reception, storage, processing, and transmission of information through information and communication networks, along with the organization of public administration using electronic means, by all parts of state and economic management bodies, as well as local government bodies. The purpose of the e-government system is to provide all categories of citizens with electronic services and to inform citizens about the activities of state bodies using digital technologies . In order to use the e-government system, it is sufficient for the user to be registered in the OneID - Single Identification System [1]. The Single Identification System allows for a sufficient level of user authentication. Typically, attackers of network-based e-

[1]https://my.gov.uz/oz/pages/oneid-about?new=0#:~:text=OneID%20web%2Dsites need to be transferred from one place to another.

government systems attack the telecommunications networks that serve the system, without considering how to compromise the security of the e-government system. The main reason for this is that, when viewed from another perspective, the electronic government system is an integrated and automated multi-service system that provides information and telecommunication services to officials and structural divisions of the organization, using modern information technologies and computer technologies in the functional activities of the organization [2, pp. 415-418].

Therefore, the proper organization of information and communication networks allows us to provide the following.

- providing information for the processes of developing strategic decisions aimed at effectively organizing the organization's activities;
- establishing electronic partnerships within and outside the corporate organization;
- automation of the organization's operational activities;

The correct organization of information and telecommunications networks allows us to solve the following tasks.

As a result of the implementation of the above, the main goal is to increase the efficiency of the organization's activities through the introduction of information and telecommunication technologies into the functional processes of the organization based on modern computer technologies and communications. In order to ensure the information security of the electronic government system, it is necessary to choose and implement effective means of protection, which are based on the above-mentioned general rules of information and telecommunication networks . Based on the general rules, the mechanism used to ensure the information security of the electronic government system is determined[3].

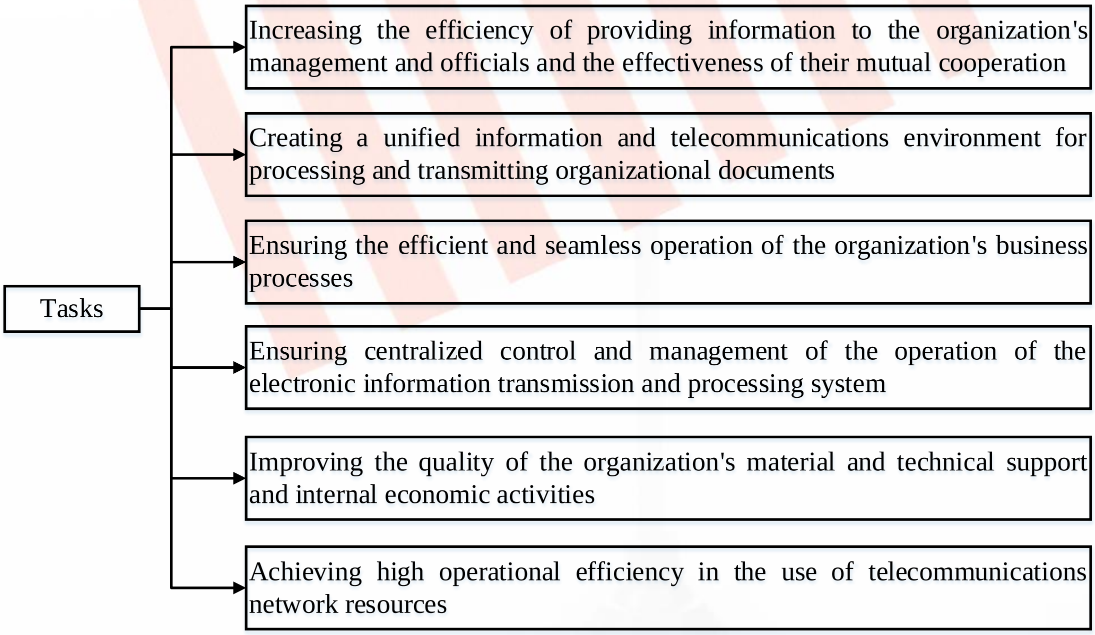
Tasks
Increasing the efficiency of providing information to the organization's management and officials and the effectiveness of their mutual cooperation
Creating a unified information and telecommunications environment for processing and transmitting organizational documents
Ensuring the efficient and seamless operation of the organization's business processes
Ensuring centralized control and management of the operation of the electronic information transmission and processing system
Improving the quality of the organization's material and technical support and internal economic activities
Achieving high operational efficiency in the use of telecommunications network resources

Figure 1. Tasks that can be solved through the proper organization of information and telecommunication networks.

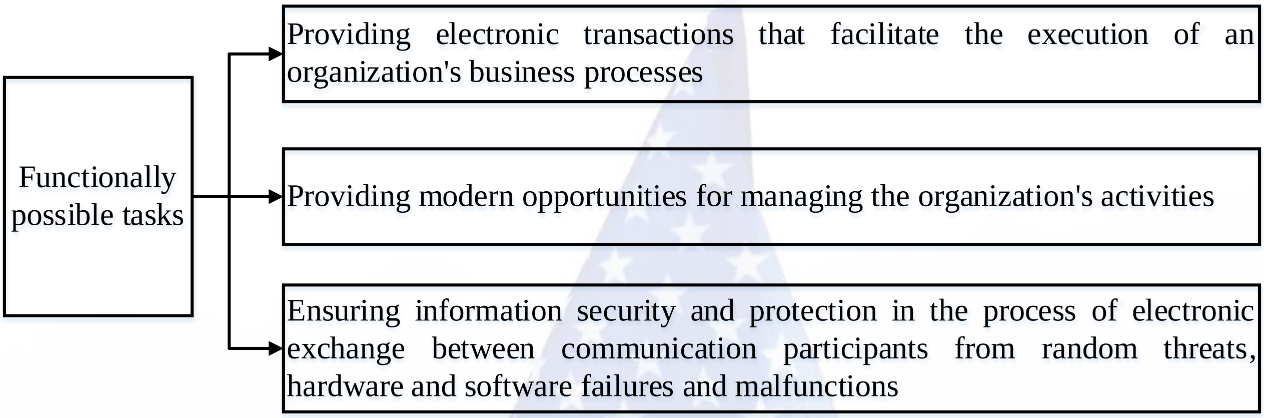
Functionally possible tasks
Providing electronic transactions that facilitate the execution of an organization's business processes
Providing modern opportunities for managing the organization's activities
Ensuring information security and protection in the process of electronic exchange between communication participants from random threats, hardware and software failures and malfunctions

Figure 2. Tasks that can be performed by functional side.

Such general rules are as follows[4]:

- In the rule-based approach, hierarchical multi-level structures are introduced, which differentiate the functions at each level of the hierarchy based on the connections between the components;
- Information and telecommunications networks are usually built on the basis of open systems architecture, information and telecommunications technologies, hardware and software, and user applications;
- Information telecommunication networks are built on the concept of databases that aggregate the information resources of users served by the system. The accumulation of information in the database and the centralization of its management require updating the content of the databases and eliminating the possibility of unauthorized use;
- Modern information and telecommunication networks are characterized by the need to transfer information resources in a timely and defined environment to solve functional problems;
- Modern information and telecommunication networks use a set of standardized solutions, given the diversity and uniqueness of the tasks being solved, which allows them to perform the functions of entering, storing and displaying information, as well as protecting and managing information.

Conclusion

Since the e-government system is dependent on information and telecommunication networks, it is of great importance to protect information and ensure information security in information and telecommunication networks. Real-time monitoring of information security events is used as an urgent measure to ensure the security system at the required level. Information security monitoring allows you to prevent security incidents and disruptions in the system as a result of these incidents, as well as ensure the security of the e-government system.

References:

1. C. Zhao, Q. Qian, J. Xue, J. Pu, G. Yu and N. Zhang, "Design and Implementation of Enterprise Sensitive Information Monitoring System Based on RPA," 2023 5th International Conference on Communications, Information System and Computer Engineering (CISCE), Guangzhou, China, 2023, pp. 263-267.

2. C. Yang, Y. Tan, J. Zhang, X. Chen, S. Li and P. Li, "Information System Information Security Hidden Danger Monitoring Tool," 2023 Panda Forum on Power and Energy (PandaFPE), Chengdu, China, 2023, pp. 414-420.

3. Botirov Fayzullajon, Gafurov Sharifjon, Structure and characteristics of the information security monitoring system. Havo hujumidan mudofaa tizimidagi mutaxassislarni tayyorlashda axborot – kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish Xalqaro onlayn ilmiy – amaliy konfrensiya, Toshkent 2021, p. 375-380.

4. Nasrullayev N.B. Axborot xavfsizligi monitoringi tizimi ishlashining samaradorligini oshirish usullari va algoritmlari. 05.01.05 – Axborotlarni himoyalash usullari va tizimlari. Axborot xavfsizligi. Texnika fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (Phd) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. Toshkent - 2019 y. B. 46.

5. J. Mupokosera, M. I. Mphahlele, A. Jordaan and O. Jokonya, "The Effect of Information Security Awareness, Subjective Norms and Shared Tacit Assumptions on Information Security Culture," 2023 2nd Zimbabwe Conference of Information and Communication Technologies (ZCICT), Gweru, Zimbabwe, 2023, pp. 1-5.